### NEW YORK HERALD.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT. EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

OFFICE N. W. CORNER OF FULTON AND NASSAU STS

Volume XXXI...... No. 27

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING

THEATRE FRANCAIS, Fourteenth street, near Strie

BROADWAY THEATRE, Broadway, near Brooms

NEW YORK THEATRE, Broadway opposite New York

GERMAN THALIA THEATRE, No. 514 Broadway.

IRVING HALL, Irving pince.—Mr. and Mrs. Howard Paul in their Musical, Conic and Characteristic Ex-terraliment.

DODWORTH'S HALL, 806 Broadway. - PROFESSOR HART. SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS, 685 Broadway, opposite the Metropollian Hotel-Ix their Ethiopian Entertain meets, Singung, Danging and Burilsquise-The Black Cook, and African Ballet Though

FIFTH AVENUE OPERA HOUSE, Nos. 2 and 4 West Fwenty-fourth sircet.—Burworen's Minsureta.—Criticitan Minsureta, Ballads, Burnasques, 20.—The Persecuted Durchass.

KELLY & LEON'S GREAT WESTERN MINSTRELS 23 Broadway-In Their Songa, Danges, Eccentricties &c.-Burlesque Hippodrome.

TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, 201 ROWERY, —COMP VOCALISM—NECRO MINSTELLST, BALLET DIVERTISSEMENT &C.—BRIGHAM YOUNG: OR. LIPE AMONG THE MORMONS

CHARLEY WHITE'S COMBINATION TROUPE, at Mechanics' Hall, 472 Brondway-In a Variety of Light and Laughante Entretainments, Comps de Ballet, &c. Stage Struck Chambersald.

MRS. F. B. CONWAY'S PARK THEATRE, Brookyln.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC. THE FRENCH HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE, Brooklyn -ETHIOPIAN MIN

NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 618 Broadway. -LECTRES WITH THE OXY-HYDROGEN MIGROSCOPE (wice daily, HEAD AND RIGHT ARM OF PROBST. Open from 2 A. M. till 10 P. M.

# TRIPLE SHEET

New York, Friday, October 5, 1866.

### THE WEWS.

EUROPE.

The news report by the Atlantic cable is dated in Lon

don and Liverpool yesterday, October 4.

The treaty of peace between Austria and Italy has been completed and signed.

The Liverpool cotton market was quiet. Middling up-

ands was at 15d.

Consols were quoted at 89% for money in London Five-twenties were at 70%.

The mails of the Nova Scotian reached this city from Quebec yesterday, bringing our files, dated to the 20th of September, containing interesting details of our cable despatches to that morning.

#### THE CITY.

The regular meeting of the Chamber of Commerce was held yesterday. A letter was received from Commodore Rodgers, thanking the Chamber for its approval of his conduct at Valparaiso. A resolution was unanimously adopted appointing a committee to consider the expediency of potitioning Congress for a total abolition of the export duty on cotton. The chairman of the committee appointed to tender an appropriate reception to Mr. Cyrus W. Field on his arrival in the city reported that, as Mr. Field had not returned to the city up to

The Commissioners of Charities and Correction held The Commissioners of Charities and Correction field their regular meeting yesterday. The Committee of Inspection of Believue and Charity Hospitals were in-structed to examine into the condition of the patients therein, and to discharge those who have means of livmedical treatment at the new Bureau of Surgical Relie

A Centenary meeting was held last evening Allen street Methodist Episcopal church, of which Rev I. S. Weed is pastor. It was well attended. Singing prayer, and appropriate addresses by Rev. G. W. Wood ruff, Rev. W. H. Boele, Mr. John Q. Maynard and other

A meeting of the American Board of Foreign Missio was held last evening in the Church of the Ascensio corner of Fifth avenue and Tenth street. Bishop McE vaine presided. Addresses were delivered by Bisho Paine, of Africa; Bishop Clarke, of Rhode Island; Bisho Paine, of Africa; Bishop Clarke, of Rhode Island; Bishop Clarkson, of Nebraska, and Rev. Dr. Armitage, Assistant Bishop elect of Wisconsin. A collection was taken up, after which the proceedings for the evening were brought to a close. The Board meets again to-day.

The weather has become cold and wintry, and the cholera appears to have been affected by the change, as only two fresh cases were reported yosterday. Burial

of Health held its usual weekly meeting yesterday after

General Dix will depart on his mission to France of the 21st inst., and the Naval Office is again an object of contention. Colonel William H. Ludlow and General Charles Graham each have influential friends at work to

procure the nomination.

The jury in the case of the accidental death of Martin Ryan, who died last Sunday from the effect of injuries received by being thrown from his cart in the Bowery near Prince street, rendered a verdict yesterday in ac-cordance, and further found that the fall from his cart was caused by collision with a Third avenue car, the driver of the latter having muliciously driven against the cart of deceased.

The Allaire will case was concluded yesterday before

James T. Brady summed up on the part of plaintiffs and regate Bradford on the part of defendants. After the Judge's charge the jury retired, and will bring in sealed verdict this morning.

The case of Orlando W. Joelyn against the National

Company was up before Judge Barnard yesterdey, in the Supreme Court, Chambers. Plaintiff is a stockholder in the company, and complains of the bank rupt condition of the corporation and seeks for a winding up of its affairs. Be purchased a number of shares, valued at \$6,000, under (as he states) fraudulent representations of certain members of the company. He now seeks to recover this money. An injunction was granted restraining defendants from disposing of their property in any way other than for the interests of the corporation, and the case came up yesterday on a motion of defendadts to dissolve or modify this injunction. After hearing the ar-gument of counsel Judge Barnard reserved his decision.

National Steam Navigation Steamship Company aleamanip Erin, Captain Cutting, will sail from pier No. 47 North river to-morrow, 6th inst., at twelve o'clock M. for Laverpool, touching at Queenstown to land passe

An account of the liquor trade of New York, the sales reports and adulterations of wines and apirits, the profits of the dealers, the innumerable baits held forth to invite custom, and other matters of interest connected with the trade, appears in our columns this morning.

The stock market was buoyant and excited yesterday

was firm and closed at 148%.

There was a fair business in all the leading articles of merchandise yesterday, and the markets were generally imoyant and firm. On 'Change floor ruled &c. a 100 lower, and dull at the decline. Wheat and corn close duil, and slightly in buyers' favor. Oats were firm. Pork was firmer and beef was steady. Lard was a shade higher. Freights were quiet. Whiskey unchanged.

## MISCELLANEOUS

We have files from Bermuda dated on the 25th o September. St. George's and Hamilton had been united by telegraph. The first message forwarded over the wire and was in good working order." The Sixty-regiment of English infantry is expected at the from Ireland.

Advices from Georgetown, Delnerara, dated on the 7th of September, report no improvement in business Extra Ohio flour slow at \$2 50. Pilot bread, \$2 7. Rice, light stock; follow held at \$6 60 per bag; white Bret quality, 87 50. Cocon unsalable. Coffee, good at

sales of states to report. Produce dull. \$5.75 per 110 pounds is offered for V. Pan sugar; \$3.25 to 65c. for common process. Molasses, 20 cents refused. Exchange \$482 for 90, \$487 per £100 for 60 day bank paper.

Our files from Barbadoes are dated on the 9th of S tember. The commercial circular says: -Flour does as improve in price. Extra sold at about \$8 60. Codist good wanted, last sale \$20 16 5. Haddock \$17 773.
Mackerel about \$7. Mess pork, New York, at \$27 434.
American Hams, 16c. Produce, little left for sale. Sugar \$4. Molasses, sales at 22c. and \$4, or 26c. casks included. Weather wet. Crop of cames for next year promise so far an abundant return. Exchange nominal of \$487\%, \$490\% and \$493\% for 90, 60 and 30 day ban

The Kingston (Jamaica) Standard of Septem The Kingston (Jamaica) Mendard of September 8 says:—The commercial crisis in this city still continues to depress the community, and business is confused simply to sales and exchanges for present consumption. An order of the Privy Council, addressed to the health officers of Jamaica, directs that any vessel on board of which cholera had appeared during her passage, or may exist at the time of arrival, should be placed in quarantine for such period as should be considered necessary.

The steamer Chocura, which arrived from the Rio Grande at Pensacola on the 25th ut. reports that there

irande at Pensacola on the 25th ult., reports that there of blockade at Tampico or on the Rio Grande, nor is t probable that there will be any established.

General Santa Anna was invited yesterday to attend Staton Island, on Monday next, under the auspices o Mr. Roberts, and has accepted. The Mexican Minister at Washington has notified the public that no bonds of ntracts issued in this country in behalf of the Mexica republic are binding unless approved by himself.

The Fenian scare in Canada is subsiding and the

camps are being broken up. These periodical fright sass of the people, and, on the contrary, many begin to comprehend that annexation would be the surer re-lief. Mr. Potter, the Consul General of the United States for the British Provinces, has resigned, and Goneral W. N. Averill has taken his place. The Lamirande extradition case still occupies public attention, the Governor General, Lord Monck, being severely blamed for

In this morning's paper will be found a full report of the ceremonials to be observed at the Second Plenary Council of the Roman Catholic Church in Baltimore which will assemble in that city on Sunday next, the 7th inst. To-day will be observed as a day of fasting and prayer in the Roman Calholic Church throughout the United States, as a propination for the benefit of the

Charles O'Conor and William B. Read, counsel for Jeff Davis, left Washington yesterday. Judge Under-wood is reported to have said privately that Davis will certainly be tried in November.

A grand dinner in honor of Major General Wool, U. 8

A., is in preparation at Troy, New York, to take place late in the present month. It will be significant as a lever in aid of the Democratic Congressional interests. Postmaster General Randall will be present, and Presi mittee defining his future policy. General Wool is to ive address, strongly favoring the present administra

The cable across the Straits of Northumberland wa successfully taid on Tuesday last. This connects New Brunswick with Prince Edward Island.

News from the Russian Telegraph party was received at San Francisco dated at St. Michael's, northwest coast, August 20. The ships from San Francisco had not arrived. Colonel Kennicott, the leader of the party died a Milato Bay in May. The Russian officers were very kind to them, and stores were plenty.

A steamer arrived at St. Joseph, Mo., on Tuesday, from

Montana, with \$1,000,000 in gold dust, and and rived on Wednesday with \$1,500,000.

Judson Palmer eloped with a daughter of Archibale Stephens, of Coeyman's Hollow, Albany county, N. Y. and was pursued by the latter. They met yesterday and commenced firing upon one another, when Stephen and commenced firing upon one another, when Stephen was killed and Palmer wounded. He managed, how ever, to escape with the daughter.

A gentleman of Hudson, New Jersey, was married

Tuesday evening, and attempted to cut his throat the same night. His recovery is doubtful. A prize fight took place at Squantum, Mass., for \$200,

esday, between George Rooke and Thomas Rooke was declared victor after fourtees Hussey. The log of the yacht Alice on her recent trip acros the Atlantic is published in our columns this morning. Her owner has challenged any yacht of her length in

nd for a sall over an inside course of sixty m £200, £100 to subscribed by each party. Her capacity There were nine deaths from cholera in Nashville or Wednesday, and seven yesterday. There were nine in Memphis on Wednesday, also, and eight yesterday. In New Orleans there were also nine deaths on Wednesday and six from yellow fever. In St. Louis, yesterday was observed as a day of thanksgiving for the disappearance

of the dreaded epidemic. Texas, when it was burned, has ordered the disarming

Our November Election-Amendment of the

State Constitution. It is a fundamental provision in the constitution of the State of New York that the question as to whether that constitution shall be amended or not must be submitted to the vote of the people every twenty years. The present is the twentieth year, and we believe it is generally known that on the 6th of November, the day of election for State officers and members of Congress, the people will vote at the same time for a convention or against a convention to amend the State constitution While much less has been said by the politicians about this question than about the election of Governor or members of Congress, it is a most important one. We have no doub that there will be an overwhelming vote for a convention. The people are so disgusted with the maladministration of affairs in the State and in this city, with the inefficiency of the diffe rent departments and with the corruption generally, that there will be, undoubtedly, a

loud and emphatic "aye" for the convention.

At one period in the early times of the

government there was a council of ap-

pointment for the State. Then the Governor and Senate were the appointing power the same as the President and Senate are under the federal government. This was in the purer days of the republic There was then a direct responsibility, and the people knew where to lay the blame for what ever was wrong in the administration of public affairs in the State. Inefficient or corrup officials were promptly removed, for the appointing power was held responsible. This excellent system has been abolished in a great measure through the management of politi cians and the mistaken popular idea of making offices elective. Even where they are no elective, as in the case of the numerous commissioners of this city, the administration of the different departments is so maed up and confused that it is almost impossible to deter mine who is responsible. We have departed from the original and simple principle of government. We have been gradually getting worse and worse, till at last we are in a chao of confusion and corruption. The government of this city in particular is a scandal on our institutions and the civilization of the age. It is neither more nor less than a great machine of politicians through which innumerable places are created and by which the citizens are robbed of their money. Within a few years the cost of our city government has been increased from five millions a year to nearly twenty millions. In fact the cost of the city government now is as great as that of the

dederal government-of the whole country-

long after we became a nation. In the time of

John Quincy Adams the entire expenditure for the republic was only thirteen millions—sever millions less than that of the city of New York at present. Ought not this to open the eyes of our citizens to the enormous evils that have grown upon us? Is it not time that a change should be made!

Taking it for granted that a convention will be called by the vote of the people in November to remedy the evils of our present system we call for a thorough reform. Instead of an elective judiciary, which is too apt to be made up of politicians, whose decisions are rendered more with a view to re-election than to law, justice or equity, the judges ought to be appointed, as in the case of the Supreme Court of the United States, by the executive authority. They would then be independent of popular influences, and the Governor would be held responsible. It should be the same with regard to the magistrates and all other officials administering the law. Instead of the numerous boards of commissioners for the various departments, without unity of action or a central head, there should be a gradation of fixed responsibility from the Governor down through every branch of government, so that the public may know who to blame when anything goes wrong and the Executive may know where to apply the remedy promptly. The city council may be elected as at present, because it is acquainted with the local wants of the people and because it forms the basis of representative government; but the mayors having executive functions only, should be appointed by the Governor with the advice and consent of the Senate. These are the reforms we call upon the people to demand With them we shall return to the simple and cheap government of the earlier and purer days of the republic. We shall be able to check the monstrous corruptions of the politicians and know upon whom to fix the responsibility in the administration of our local affairs.

Maximilian's Last Pronunciamiento-Wha

From our attentive correspondent at the city of Mexico we published yesterday an interesting letter, embracing an account of the imperial celebration of the anniversary of Mexican independence, with the oracular speech of Maximilian on the grand occasion. This speech, of course, was the great feature of the festival, the gorgeous processions and the bull fights by day and the fireworks and the open theatres at night being nothing more than the garnishings of the imperial manifesto. Maximilian is a good speaker; but if he says what he means to do he is past redemption. We rather think, however, that, according to the rule of Talleyrand, he uses his words to

conceal his ideas and his intentions. Considering his peculiar embarrassments, h holds up his head like a hero. He says, "I am still firm in the position which the votes of the nation have made me occupy, notwithstanding all its difficulties, and without failing in my duties, for it is not in adverse moments that a true Hapsburg deserts his post," and that "the majority of the nation elected me to defend its most sacred rights against the enemies of order. property and true independence." Next he exhorts his Mexican people to follow the examples of "the great heroes of our country," because "then to us will belong the enviable task of consolidating and crowning the work of independence which they began with their precious blood." These are brave words for poor Max, when it is remembered that with the withdrawal of each detachment of his French troops a State or two of his empire falls into the hands of the liberals; that his cash resources from French loans and lotteries are exhausted; that his forced contributions hardly pay expenses, and that the first preparations for his recent imperial festival were precautions against a projected liberal raid

But there is an old proverb which says that fine words butter no parenips," and seems to be the interpretation applied to this heroic speech by all parties of Mexicans. They hear it and resume straightway the disthis fine spoken gentleman going to leave?" The event is considered inevitable, but it is still enveloped in mystery. It is given out that General Uraga-as Grand Chamberlain, w suppose-has been despatched to Europe to escort back the Empress Carlotta to her de voted Mexican subjects. Maximilian says that it is not in adverse moments that a true Hapsburg abandons his post," and he is one of the best, if not the very best, of the Hapsburgs; but still the children of Adam, Hapsburgs and all, are but the creatures of cir Hence our correspondent. cumstances. after giving this aforesaid Hapsburg speech, says that, "looking to the possibility of the andden abdication of the Emperor at any time. it is proposed, in the event of Maximilian's retirement, that the government be administered by a triumvirate, appointed by a junta of noables, until a Congress can be elected and a President inaugurated." Then it is further proposed that "this triumvirate, as soon as anpointed, shall send commissioners to the United States to place Mexico under American protec tion, and"-here we get at the cream of the joke-"to negotiate a loan of twelve million dollars and the assistance of ten thousand

This anug little sum of twelve millions would loubtless be very useful to the Emperor and his legatees in office; but inasmuch as the government of the United States is committed to the policy of treating Maximilian as an interloper and usurper, without authority in Mexico, we apprehend that the scheme will not hold water. Our government, in its Mexican diplomacy, has had and can have no dealings with Maximilian, the man. It is Napoleon, the master, with whom we must settle this business, in conjunction with Juarez or his recognized successor as the President of the Mexican republie. A triumvirate or anything else, left as the legacy of Maximilian, goes with us for nothing; for the facts and the figures of his election "by the majority of the nation" are not satisfactory. The Emperor Napoleon brought him in at the bayonet's point, and the best thing that Max can do is to give up the consolidation of Mexico as a bad job, and get Napoleon to take him out without further loss of time. We treat the Mexican empire as a French usurpation in conflict with the Monree doctrine, and hold to the Mexican republic as represented by Juarez and his ambausador Romero. Count Moutholon, the French Minister, therefore, ought to know by this time what to do. His best course would probably be, with the consent of Napoleon, & bring Maxi-

milian to the surrender of the government of Mexico to the head of the republic as recognized by the United States; and then between said republic and the United States to settle the claims of France. We can have nothing to do with Maximilian or his suggested provisional triumvirate; but Juarez may be induced to give him something to pack off without further trouble, and the United States may be per suaded to loan the money or stand security for Juarez and his constitutional successors in

Plus the Ninth on the Present Times and th

Situation of the Papacy. The Pope pronounced an allocation lately on the occasion of the canonization of Paul de la Croix, the founder of the Order of the Passionists, which shows the temper and views of the Holy Father on the great events of the times as affecting the Papacy. This allocution is very carefully worded, but there can be no doubt that the allusions to the "persecutors of the Church," to the "implacable enmity between the son of the law of the atheist and the son of the law of Jesus Christ," and so forth, refer to the new political power of Italy, which is circumscribing and threatens to absorb the temporal power of the Pope. It is natural that his Holiness should chafe under the inevitable change, for no one loses long acquired privileges, even though forced by political necessity, in an amiable mood. But it is evident he is preparing to submit to the force of circumstances and the progress of events. The whole tone of this address, apart from the complaining spirit referred to, is of the most exalted religious character. In fact Pius the Ninth, seeing that his temporal power is doomed, i turning his attention more particularly to the spiritual affairs and control of the Catholi world, and is directing the priests in the same way. This is his proper rôle, and in this h will become a greater and a happier man.

The evacuation of Rome by the French force seems at last to have been definitely resolved upon. A few weeks, months at most, from thi date, and the much talked of French occupation will have resolved itself into the historic past, and the chair of St. Peter will be left to the excommunicated King of Italy and his anti-Papal government. In prospect of such an event the future of the Holy See naturally becomes a subject of deep and general in terest.

There are not a few, and among them mube included some able and devoted adherent of the Roman Catholic Church, who speak and act as if temporal and spiritual authority were one, and as if any attempt to separate the one from the other must inevitably lead to the extinction of both. Such a view of the case i totally erroneous. Those who see it in this light forget that the Papacy existed and flourished and that the spiritual authority of the Pope was felt and acknowledged over wide area long ages before his name appeared on the list of European princes. They forget that some of the ablest writers of past as well as of present times have given it as their opinion that the alliance of the spiritual with the temporal was one of the most unfortunate events that ever befell the pretensions of the successor of St. Peter. They forget that in both bemispheres there are millions who recognize the supremacy of the Pope in matters spiritual, to whom the temporal sovereignty is a matter of the profoundest indifference. The temporal power is but an accident and may safely be dispensed with. The worst that can result from the separation may be a slight inconvenience to the papal purse. But such inconvenience can only be temporary. There is money enough among the devoted adherents of the Romish Church to maintain the office with dignity ; and from what is known of Catholic liberality the necessary funds are not likely to be grudgingly supplied. Freed from the entanglements which have hitherto marred her usefulness and misdirected her energies, the Church will be able to enter upon a new career of spiritual activitya career which may result in shedding fresh glory around the papal chair and in advanc-

There is another opinion which prevails and

which we think equally erroneous. Prom the tone of some journals and addresses it would appear that the disappearance of the French troops from the Holy City must needs be followed by the disappearance of the Holy Father also. Rome, it appears, by becoming an Italian must cease to be a sacred city. The temporal and the spiritual are to be so effectually sundered that the same walls may no encompass the representatives of both. setting up of a royal establishment implies the desertion of the Vatican and the vacation of the papal chair. To get over this fancied difficulty extraordinary suggestions have been offered. The Pope should seek a refuge England. Malta presents a safe and suitable asylum. It would be a happy denouement to the whole affair if Christianity should find its headquarters in the place which gave it birth and the papal chair were trans ferred from Rome to Jerusalem. Nor would the advantage to religion be less if the old man were to come to America and spend the remainder of his days in peace? All this is very well : but the difficulty is left untouched. Go where he may, the protection of the civil power will be necessary : and it is difficult to see why such protection should not be as accentable at Rome as anywhere else. To speak truth, the difficulty is more fanciful than real. The opposition of the Italians is not to the Pope personally, or to the sacred office which he fills, but to the temporal power with which, unhappily, he has become identified. Soon as the temporal power ceases that opposition will cease. The Italian people are Catbolic at heart, and when the critical moment arrived ments for the retention and maintenance of his Holiness. There is nothing which renders his departure from Rome either desirable or necessary. Napoleon's troops will be withdrawn, but Napoleon's influence will remain; and that influence will all be in favor of the Pope's remaining where be is. It will be in the last degree unfortunate if yielding to evil coussel, he abandons his post The approaching Saltimore Council of Roman Catholic dignitaries may have something to say on this matter. It may not be without ad vantage if they tender some wholesome advice Looking, however, at all probabilities, it i our opinion that this long vexed Roman quee tion is at last about to be settled-settled in

such a manner as shall conduce to the peace

and prosperity of the Italian kingdom and to

the best interests of the Holy Sec.

The Future of the South. We hear from all parts of the South that in-

telligent and observing people there are becoming seriously alarmed about the political

future of the Southern States. They regard

the present political situation as pregnant

with danger to Southern interests, and argue that the utmost care and moderation should mark the course of their friends in the North. or the South will be involved in irretrievable ruin. The men who take this view of things are not the skulks and cowards who in the crash of battle either fled ingloriously from the field or remained in security afar from scenes of peril; but they are those who fought to the last for what they conscientiously believed to be their rights, and, when they failed, yielded like men of honor and cando to the stipulations of their victors. These are the men who are willing to submit to any reasonable sacrifice to be restored again to the embrace of the Union; and no line of policy should be pursued by the friends of the South calculated to inspire them with hopes of better terms of restoration than have been presented by Congress in the pending constitutional amendment. All such hopes will, we feel safe in predicting, prove delusive and fallacious They may be beautiful to the eye, but will be found ashes to the taste. On the other hand, it is barbarous for the majority, or that portion of them represented by the radicals, to im pose unjust and merciless terms upon the South as a prerequisite for restoration. But it fortunately happens that neither these extremes expresses the views of the Northern people on the subject. Neither the copperheads, on the one hand who advise the South to hold off in expectation of coming in upon its own terms, nor the radicals, who would keep the South out until it accepts the most abject terms of submission represent the true sentiment of the people of the North. By taking the advice of the former in 1860, when the South might have chosen its own basis of adjustment, the fatal arbitration of the sword was selected, and in the contest the South lost. It will lose still more if i listens to the syren voice of the copperheads in 1866, who have not the good sense and sagacity to counsel the South properly, if they had the power, which they have not, to help it in its extremity. On the question of the constitutional amendment the copperheads and radi cals agree, but from different motivesthat it requires too much, and the other that it demands too little. It was passed by Con gress, not by radical or copperhead votes, but in spite of them. It was adopted as a middle and moderate course by the conservatives, as asking not too much, under the circumstances, for the South to accept, nor too little for the North to grant. How unfortunate is it, then, for the interests of the whole country that Congress and the President have got into a quarrel on the question. The temper shown on both sides has not comported with the dignity that should attach to these co-ordinate branches of the government, and the sooner the breach is healed and the legislative and executive functions of the government are made to work harmoniously together, the better for the prosperity of the nation at home and its standing and influence among foreign Now in this crisis of the South is the moment

for President Johnson to stamp himself as one of the wisest statesmen of the age. Let him relax the rigidity of his views on the question of restoration, accept the constitutional smendment, which embraces propositions he has hinself at one time and another recommended as a basis for adjustment, and advise by proclamaton the Southern States to convene their legicatures and ratify the amendment without delay. This he can do gracefully at this time. If he hesitates or procrastinates the fitting momen may be forever lost and the future of the Sout be one saddening to reflect upon. Now is the opportunity for President Johnson to make a great man of himself. He has the shaping of the future of the South in his hands He can do this now without menace or coercion. If he waits until the approaching elections are over he may be so overwhelmed by republican victories that he cannot with any degree of grace modify a policy which he may be ultimately compelled to abandon. The President can do nothing for the South while he wages war against a republican Congress. supported by vast republican majorities. This the Southerners know, and hence is he urged by the most intelligent among them to so shape his policy that the South will be saved from those dangers in the future which an obstinate adherence to that policy as at present framed is almost sure to entail.

OUR COAST DEFENCES-THE OBSTRUCTIONS HELL GATE. -- We have already had demonstrative evidence that the coast defences of our barbor are insufficient to resist the newly invented machinery of war. None of the forts. either on the principal approach by way of the Narrows or by the Sound. are adequate to the purpose for which they are intended. We look, therefore, to the general govern ment for some improvement in their construction. There are many other improvements in and about the navigable waters of the harbor which claim the attention of the State authorities. For instance, the passage through Hell Gate which connects the city with the waters of the Sound is a perpetual danger to navigators. It can only be passed by vessels of light draught, and then at certain stages of water. We repeatedly hear of vessels going ashore on the rocks there and not unfrequently of loss of life. And yet this s the only means of connection with the entrance to the city by way of Long Island Sound, through which the trreat Eastern was come, owing to the bar off Sandy

Taking into consideration the inadequacy of the land fortifications on the Sound, the upper portions of the island, in case of war, would o entirely defenceless, inasmuch as we cannot send gunboats through Hell Gate in its present condition, while at the same time the entrance to the Sound from the sea is open to the war vessels of an enemy. Thus there is literally no substantial protection for New York on that side either with forts or fleets. For a few bundred thousand dollars Vae rocks at Hell Gate could be blasted and a navigable channel constructed. Some livile improvement in this way was made a tow years ago : but still an insuperable obstacle to naviga-We doub's whether any tion remains. other large port in the world would look remain shut out from the facilities of one of its duest entraness where a ""te enterprise and are resorted to.

a comparatively small expenditure could remove the obstru

We trust that the Legislature, which is usually so active in passing measures for the regula-tion of our city affairs, will make an appropriation for clearing the channel at Hell Gate. We know of no improvement more to be desired around the metropolis. We question whether the federal government might not find it within its province to undertake this work, under the authority vested in it to construct military and naval highways. As a portion of the defences of New York the free navigation of this inlet te the city is of the utmost importance for mili-tary purposes—a fact which should not be lost sight of.

The Last Move of the Managerial Monopo

The manœuvres of the associated managers have at least the merit of being amusing. Having originally attempted to coerce the musicians by a managerial monopoly, and having afterwards extended their rule over the actors, these persons are now endeavoring to get complete control of the bill boards. This is to carry out the old showmin's theory that the great attractions should be outside of the show, upon the posters, instead of inside, before the audience. They are concecting a scheme to induce the Common Council to give them possession of all the prominent points in the city for their bills, to the exclusion of the managers who do not belong to the association. We have no doubt that the Common Council will pass a resolution to this effect if the monopolists will pay enough cash down for it. But, on the other hand, we advise them not to pay too roundly; for, in the first place, the grant by the Common Council may not be valid, and, in the next place, the privilege will avail them nothing, even if they are permitted to secure it. We believe that they have none too much money to spare, and we should be sorry to see them subjected to so useless an expense.

We presume that the managerial monopolists would desecrate all the best localities of the metropolis with mammoth handbills if they were allowed to do so; but the Street Commissioner is responsible in this matter. and the Common Council cannot relieve him. The law passed by the Legislature in regard to defacing natural scenery may be extended to our streets and fences, if such an outrage as that contemplated by the associated managers seems likely to be successful. Our readers will remember the indignant remonstrances of our citizens when Union square was disfigured by a levisthan poster, intended to prop up a falling establishment connected with the association; and the same remonstrances will be still more effectually repeated if these showmen are to have license to placard the city with their exclusive announcements. and, perhaps, adorn the rocks and trees of the Park with appeals for that public patronage which is now denied them. The independent managers are doing so well that we suppose they will take very little interest in this subject : but they have a duty to the community that must not be neglected, sad consequently they cannot allow the monopolists to carry out this plan unopposed.

For the reasons why the associated managers are driven to resort to these desperate and reprehensible measures the public have saly to look to the Barnumized theatres. Contrast the places of amusement which are independent of the association with those which belong to it. Note the difference in the class of performances and in the number and respectability of the audiences. Compare Ristori's sublime tragedy, for example, with the performances at that associated theatre where a licentious comedy is now presented. Compare Hackett's Falstaff with the antics of the troupe of acrobats at another associated house. Compare The Doctor of Alcantara with the weak dramatic efforts of a third associated establishment. Compare the enterta given by Mr. and Mrs. Howard Paul with the so-called "lecture room" monstrosities of another of the monopolists' shows. Compare the sented at the Bowery theatres managed by the monopolists. It must be at once conceded that the independent theatres present attractions of a much higher order and are attended by a better class of people. At none of them can be found those immoralities of costume. dialogue or deportment with which the associated managers insult the public. Nowhere else in the metropolis are there actors able to rank with Ristori, at the French theatre; Dawison, at the Studt ; Hackett, at the Broadway ; Mark Smith, at the New York, and Mr. and Mrs. Paul. at Irving Hall. The attempt of the associated managers to blind the public to such artists by getting possession of all the bill boards is absurd. These actors depend for success. not upon their handbills, but upon their talents. Let the associated managers adopt the same policy, and they will not need many posters.

OUR CROWDED STREETS .- Many projects have been suggested for the relief of our crowded streets. Some advocate a subterranean rail-road under Broadway, after the fashion, of the underground railway of London; others propose an aerial line, as impracticable as anything that has ever been attempted since the days of Icarus; others again would disfigure our city, as many European cities are disfigured, by metropolitan milroad haft upon arches and running over the bouses. Something must be done—that is very certain; but before we resort to any of nese extreme measures we ought to make the best use of the means we have on hand. In all the discussions about relieving the street traffic our splendid water communication is left out of sight. In London the Thames bears as many passengers as Fleet street or the Strand. Small steamers ply between all parts of the city and convey passengers at fares varying from two to six cents. For the latter sum any one may travel a distance greater than from the City Hall to Harlem in little more than one-half he time occupied by our street cars. There is no reason why some similar system of river traffic should not be introduced here. The proposed widening of Harlem river will ren-der the water circuit of the city complete, and the establishment of cheap conveyances on the principle of the London Hansom cabe and the Paris voilures would effectually reduce the distance between the business parts of the city and the river, besides supplying a very urgent want. The water should be tried before sir lines and underground lines